

# OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

VOLUME I.

PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1833.

NUMBER 3.

## OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY

MILLETT & KING.

TERMS.—One dollar and seventy-five cents in advance, to be paid at the end of the year.

No paper discontinued till all dues are paid, but at the option of the publishers.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the usual terms;

the publishers not being accountable for any error in any advertisement beyond the amount charged for it.

COMMUNICATIONS and letters on business must be addressed, Post-paid.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### ROB ROY.

The original of this character, Rob Roy MacGregor, was the second son of Daniel MacGregor, a Highland gentleman, who served as an officer of rank in the service of the King of England. The son received a good education for the times, but his chief employment was like that of his father's—tenantry, cattle dealing—a great business in the Highlands. On succeeding to the paternal estate he assumed a more ambitious control over his vessels, and commenced levying upon his neighbors, the Lowlanders, what was in those days called the *Black Mail*—that is, a tribute of some kinds of provisions, or other articles of value. From the farmers and others, according to the need they might have of protection, and their ability to pay for it.

Rob Roy was a great swordsman, and a man of powerful frame. He was fond also of a wandering and adventurous life, and had a chivalrous disposition to distinguish himself by relieving the oppressed. The Waverly Auctioneers give the following interesting traditional incident.

On one occasion travelling through the sequestered pass of *Glenlivet*, his natural taste for the sublime was excited by the picturesquely grandeur of this romantic scene. The sun had nearly dipped its golden hair in the western mountains; but some parting tinges played upon the rugged towering pinnacles of *Crucachan*, and the profound tranquillity of nature was unbroken, except by the gentle murmur of the tides that with solemn placidity gave a character of life to the waters of the lake. He threw himself along a mossy rock, and gazed on the magnificent perspective, until the slim outline could scarcely be traced between him and the horizon. From entrancing reveries he was startled by female shrieks, and drawing his trusty blade he sprang forward to follow the sound. The shrieks were stilled, but the voice of men drew nearer, and they seemed in hot alteration. Rob Roy hid himself down among some tall rank grass of the wild, and distinctly could hear two persons disputing in a high English accent. The one expostulated in behalf of the captive lady; the other insisted upon his right to extort a compliance with his dishonorable solicitations. They still proceeded through the bushes, and Macgregor, with silent determination, paused. They soon disappeared, as if selves of the wood had proceeded from their *Tomahawks*. The screams of a female furnished a direction; the Celt no longer stood in perplexity, and he lost not a moment in shaping his course according to the sound, which led him to a decayed turret, the only remains of a fortress situated upon a craggy eminence. The voice was at times suppressed, and then burst forth with frenzied energy. Rob Roy feared not the face nor the arm of man; but he afterwards confessed, that early impressions of supernatural agency daunted his courage. Again he recollects that the gleaming counterspell, the steel of the mighty was in his hand, and he pressed onward to unravel the mystery. He could discover no door or window, in the half-ruined tower; but he perceived after surrounding the rock, that from a tangling thicket the tones of distress was most audible. The moon emitted some feeble rays, by which he discerned a vaulted passage, which with cautious steps he explored. A faint glimmering of light guided him, where, disordered dress, dishevelled tresses, and a lovely countenance, marked by tears, he found in a large apartment, a female stretched upon some grass, nearly exhausted by violent efforts. On seeing Rob, she attempted to rise saying, "if you come to end my life, cheerfully shall I meet the blow. Death is my only refuge." Yield no: to despatch lady,"

she replied; "Rob Roy Macgregor comes to release you. But every moment is precious, quickly tell me your wrongs." The paternal inheritance of Rob Roy was on the borders of *Loch Lomond*. He died in 1740, at an advanced age. On his death bed he desired that his pipe should be called to play the Scotch air "I shall never return," till the last moments of his life. His remains rest in the churchyard of *Balquhidder*, with no monument over him, but a simple stone, rudely representing the figures of a highlander's sword.

From the *Lowell Daily Journal*.

### LOWELL.

The whole amount of capital at present invested is \$6,150,000. The number of mills in actual operation is 19. These mills are each about 157 feet in length, and 45 in breadth, of brick 5 stories high, each story averaging from 10 to 15 feet high, thus giving opportunity for a free circulation of air. The aggregate number of spindles used is 84,000—looms 3,000. The whole number of operatives em-

ployed is about 5000, of which 1200 are males and 3800 females. The quantity of raw cotton used in these mills per annum, exceeds 7,000,000 lbs. or 20,000 bales. The number of yards of cotton goods, of various qualities, manufactured annually, is about 27,000,000.—

Were the pieces united, they would reach to the distance of 15,300 miles! In this esti-

mate is included about 2000,000 of yards of coarse mixed cotton and woolen negro clothing, in the manufacture of which about 80,000

pounds of wool are used per annum. The quantity of wool manufactured annually into Cassimere is about 150,000 yards.

The Lowell Carpet Manufactory is in itself a curiosity—68 looms are kept in operation by hand labor, viz: 50 for printed and 18 for Kidderminster carpeting, 10 for Brussels, and 8 for rugs of various kinds. 140,000 lbs. of wool are in the course of the year manufactured into rich and beautiful carpets, the colors of which will vie with any imported. The number of yards of carpeting made per annum is upwards of 20,000, besides rugs.

The operatives at present employed in all these mills receive for their labor \$1,200,000 per annum.

The Lawrence Company has now but one mill in operation. One other is erected, and will be in operation in about three months. The foundation of two others are laid, which will be ready to go into operation one in 8 months the other in 12. These mills will contain about 16,500 additional spindles for cotton and 550 looms, and will use 2,500,000 lbs. raw cotton annually, furnishing employment for 700 operatives. These three mills will probably be the means of adding at least 1500 to the population of Lowell.

The Middlesex Company has lately erected another mill for the manufacture of *Cassimeres* and *Brocade*, which is said to be one of the first manufacturing establishments in the United States. It is 152 feet in length, by 56 and 6 stories high. Nearly 1,000,000 of bricks have been used in its construction. It will go into operation in about 2 months, and will contain 2800 spindles, and 64 looms for *Cassimeres*, and 40 for *Brocade*. It will work up about 300,000 pounds of wool annually, and employ 225 operatives.

The edifice in which all the machinery employed in the mills is manufactured, is termed the "Machine Shop," belonging to the Locks and Canal Company, and is probably the largest "shop" in the country, being built of brick four stories high, 220 feet in length and 45 in width. About 200 machinists, some of them the most skillful and ingenious workmen in the United States, or in the world, are constantly employed. About 600 tons of cast and wrought iron, two thirds of which are American production, are annually converted into machinery, besides a large quantity of imported steel.

It is computed that upwards of 5000 tons of anthracite coal are annually consumed in the Lowell Manufacturing establishment and Machine Shop, besides immense quantities of charcoal and pine and hard wood fuel.

*Loan to a highwayman.* A Quaker was stopped between *Brentford* and *London* by a highwayman who demanded his money—the Quaker answered "well friend, if thou art in want of money I will lend thee some."

The same demand and answer were repeated several times, till the highwayman became impatient, and the Quaker reluctantly gave up all his cash, which was very considerable. The highwayman then, perceiving the Quaker to have a better horse than his own, insisted on changing. The Quaker answered "well friend, if thou thinkest my horse will be of more service than thine own, thou shalt have him"—and accordingly they exchanged.

On the Quaker's arrival in *London* he slackened the reins of the highwayman's horse, and let the animal take his own course—the horse stopped at a livery stable in *Holborn*, the Quaker alighted, and when the hostler came, inquired if he knew the horse? The hostler answered in the affirmative, and that he belonged to Mr. —, who lived in — square. The Quaker took no further notice but left the horse and his address.

The next day the highwayman brought the Quaker's horse, and told the hostler he had sold his own horse, and purchased another.

When to his great surprise, the hostler informed him, of his horse being brought home, and what passed at the time. The highwayman went to the Quaker's house, who accosted him with "well friend, hast thou brought the money I lent thee?" The highwayman said he had, and falling on his knees implored mercy and secrecy.

"I lent thee the money," said the Quaker, "because my principles allow me not to swear even to a robbery; I will conceal thy name, in hopes of thy amendment; beware how thou spendest the money in future, and thou will have the less occasion to borrow."

*They way to get Cool.*—A ludicrous mishap befel an unfortunate toper the other day, in the vicinity of *Brandywine Bridge*. The day being warm, and the gentleman having been also pretty warmly engaged with bottle, felt inclined to sleep, and no sooner had presenting itself,

lodged himself on the stone parapet of the arch, which spans the mill race. In this luxurious position he remained for some time, exposed to the rays of a burning sun, and to the assaults of all the bottle flots in the vicinity. Sleeping as he was, he displayed no little resiliency under the annoyance of these insects, till at length, one more daring than the rest, attracted by the rubicon glories of his nose, made a settlement on this prominent point, and so worked up the feelings of the sleeper, that raising his arm, and aiming a desperate blow to annihilate his tormentor, the unlucky wight lost his equilibrium, and fell from the parapet some eight or ten feet below into the water. It is supposed that he awoke when he got to the bottom of the mill race, as he was seen to gather himself from the water as fast as possible, and making for home, as Major Jack Downing would say, full chisel, as cool, and apparently as sober, as a drowned rat.

*Some of these principles will now be briefly detailed.*

The first among them, and indeed the parent of most of the others is, that in administering the Constitution, when cases really doubtful arise, a strict rather than a broad construction should be adopted.

No. 2.

The reasons which led the democratic party to the adoption of a strict, rather than a loose and broad construction of the Constitution, were their wholesome jealousy of granting too much power to any government, whether State or National—their natural wish to retain with in their own control all rights not necessarily and clearly granted; and their safe reasoning that additional power could better be ceded afterwards in express terms, if found to be wanted, than be assumed in doubtful cases—by formal construction.

Hence the democrats from the starting post in A. D. 1789, and especially in A. D. 1798, contended for this construction, and in that last crisis, it aided them in protecting the reserved rights of the States and of the People, when menaced and endangered by the Alien and Sedition Acts of the General Government.

But when some of the States and People in A. D. 1814, insisted on forced constructions of certain reserved powers, which might enable them (as the movers of the western or whiskey insurrection of 1794, attempted to evade just and equal taxation)—to escape legal burthens imposed for legal purposes by the General Government—to hold *Barbado* Conventions for maturing resistance—to withhold their militia as well as the imposts from contributing to the prosecution of a necessary war—then the democrats, as in A. D. 1798, contended for the plain and natural meaning of the article in the Constitution, which reserved certain rights as well of others which granted certain rights;—and then, as in 1794, the General Government by their votes was upheld and strengthened in the maintenance and enforcement of its clear powers; upon precisely the same strict and fair construction, applied in behalf of the States and the People in 1798.

In the cases of sustaining the General Government, a strict construction was applied to clear points of the Constitution, attempted to be rendered doubtful, and enlarged by loose and broad views in favor of the States—while in the other case of opposing the course of the Government, it was applied to other parts attempted to be enlarged by similar views in favor of the General Government and against the State and the People.

The principles adopted in both cases were the same, and in both the democracy of the Union, on every signal triumph.

No. 3.

In 1826 and in 1829 other occasions arose which illustrated the course of the democratic party in giving a strict construction to its Constitution. These resulted in favor of the claim of certain States.

Was the case of the Indians in Georgia, Mississippi, &c. Those States insisted on the reserved right to legislate over all persons and territory within their chartered limits. This right was denied by those in favor of a broad and loose construction of the Constitution; but in both those years, and up to the present moment, the great mass of the democratic party, adhering to a strict construction in a doubtful case, have held and held successfully, that no clause can be found in the Constitution, which can fairly be considered as depriving these States of that important reserved right.

In A. D. 1832 the same principle was again applied by the democratic party and by the present administration in behalf of the General Government, and against the doctrine of nullification, as set up by *South Carolina*.

That extraordinary doctrine could not in their opinion be justified by any clause of the Constitution, or by any fair construction of any of its clauses. Not another State in the Union, democratic or otherwise, joined with *South Carolina* in her views of nullification; and on no occasion whatever have the democratic party, as a party, been better united than in applying their principles of construction to the Constitution so as to put down this dangerous heresy in our political system.

Some, to be sure, with what may well be deemed ultra views on the subject of State rights have complained of temporary power conferred on the general government, similar to those conferred on Washington, Jefferson and Madison in other cases, to meet and thwart the measures of nullification, should they break out into open violence and bloodshed to the obstruction of the laws—the disturbance of public order, and the attempted dissolution of the Union. But the whole party—almost unanimous—denounced the course of *South Carolina* and upheld the propriety of maintaining the laws and the Constitution inviolate.

"1798."

## POLITICAL.

From the *Washington Globe*.

### PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY AND OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

No. 1.

Our opponents overthrow out the fault, that the principles of democracy and of the administration are a mere nose of wax. The supporters of those principles are often denominated as having no common bond of union except a name—as a motley—piebald collection of contradictory ingredients—and as a mere rope of sand, to be speedily broken and scattered to the four winds of Heaven.

It would undoubtedly be gratifying to many of these defamers and false prophets, if they should be able, by their untiring efforts, to bring about what they so flippantly foretold, and thus like some other sage soothsayers, verify their own predictions. But it is hoped, that the good sense and intelligence of the people at large will avert that calamity.

The leading principles of democracy and of the administration are in reality well known—they are in truth one and indivisible—they will

**OPOSSUM HUNTING IN INDIANA.** One day, said the boy. 'Why, these here things has fifty task, might reap an abundant harvest at Key West and along the Reef. Many plants have been discovered on the Keys, peculiar to the West Indies, and not known as indigenous to the United States, which have undoubtedly been brought over by birds from the tropics. These birds must be found by the Naturalist who has time and patience to spend the whole year in this section of the country, as they probably migrate at particular seasons. Several birds have already been found not hitherto known or described as inhabiting the United States. And why not others? The birds peculiar to the Florida Keys may be had in great quantities, and shells and coral by cartloads provided one is an adept at obtaining them.

**Relics of Mary, Queen of Scots.**—Certain interesting relics of this never to be forgotten preparations for its execution. He cut a forked limb from a sapling, and sharpened the prongs. This he placed over the opossum, one of her own gentle sex. The celebrated casket, said to have contained the fatal letters produced to excuse her condemnation, graces the cabinet of the Hon. Miss Grinnon. The pearl necklace, which used to adorn her beautiful neck in the bright days of her charms and her power, is sometimes the ornament of her no less lovely countrywoman, Miss Macdonald; and the hallowed little cross which lay on her bosom in the hour of execution, is regarded a sacred inheritance in the family of the Duchess of Richmond. And, perhaps, what is the most affecting relic of them all, the last garment which folded around her in the last act of that horrible scene, and stained with her blood is in the possession of the House of Throckmorton. Some touching verses shew how often it has been embalmed with a tear from the eyes of Lady Throckmorton, the beautiful friend of the sweet bard of "The Task." [English pa.]

**Brotherly love.**—Don Miguel lately visited his army before Oporto, and at one time, in riding along the lines, was visible to his dear brother, Don Pedro—the two brothers, accounts state, simultaneously cocked their respective telescopes to their eyes, and viewed each other, "like two strange cats in a garret." On Pedro's putting down his glass, he remarked to Sir John M. Doyle, "D—n me if I see any alteration in the scamp;" and we have heard from head quarters that by a "curious coincidence," so closely did their fraternal knowledge and feelings assimilate, that Miguel, on finishing his examination of his brother's mug, exclaimed, "he has the same vagabond countenance he always had."

**Complimentary.**—The editor of the Nantucket Inquirer, in speaking of the new paper about to be established by Major Noah, says of the Ex-Judge of Isreal, that "as a popular editor, a reckless wag, a shameless politician, and a whole-souled, hearty-handed, good-humoured, and deservingly-prized citizen and companion, the Major is super-transcendent. Would that he himself were President at this blessed moment, great luck to him!"

This is nearly as flattering as a compliment we have somewhere seen bestowed upon the sons of "swat" Ireland," which characterized them as "kind, warm-hearted and ferocious; generous, hospitable, and bloody, the most amiable of incendiaries, the wittiest and most delightful cut-throats in the world."

[Dover Eng.]

**Scene in New Orleans.**—A gentleman informed us that he overheard the following conversation in a hotel one morning in New Orleans, during the prevalence of the Cholera.

"How are you to-day?"

"Only so, so—Bar-keeper, give me a stiff Julep."

"Do you know that our particular friend J—kick'd the bucket last night?"

"You don't say so?—Will you take an antiflogistic?"

"Don't care if I do. Miss K—also has gone by the board."

"The d—l!—I was engaged to be married to her! What's the price of cotton this morning?"

[Baltimore Visiter.]

**THE PRESIDENT.**

It is with much pleasure we learn that the health of the President is improving daily.

We trust he will return greatly benefited, from his visit to the seashore. The arduous duties to which he is perpetually exposed here, are enough to wear down and enfeeble the most robust constitution. People at a distance have not the most remote idea of his labours.

He rises early in the morning and repairs to

the room in which he transacts public business

where he often remains without his breakfast

till a late hour in the day. After twelve o'clock

his Cabinet Officers and the heads of Bureaus

are continually calling on him, on business;

and yet notwithstanding all this, he finds time

to receive the numerous visitors who are con-

stantly calling on him.

[Washington Examiner.]

**Singular Phenomenon.**—A correspondent of the Bulletin gives the following account of an uncommon occurrence which took place in Genesee county, N. Y. on the 20th of June:

Between two and three o'clock in the morn-

ing, there was heard by several of the inhabi-

ts of the town of Java and Sheldon, Genesee

county, a remarkable roaring, resembling that

of a "rushing mighty wind," accompanied with

a trembling motion of the earth for a consider-

able extent. It was so considerable, that some

removed the glass and earthenware from their

shelves, to prevent its breaking. In the morning there was discovered on the farm of Mr. J. Sykes, in the north part of the town of Java, a remarkable breach in the earth, extending from Seneca creek, west, across a small flat of a few rods in extent, up the side of a hill, the slope of which was about forty-five rods in length. It was twenty rods wide at the end next to the creek, thirteen at the middle, and sixteen at the upper end, where the earth was sunk from twenty-five to thirty feet, while it was raised about twenty feet above the bottom of the creek at its lower end, making the highest point at the creek nearly as high as the lowest depression at the other extremity. The bed of the creek was raised about twenty feet, and carried about 2 rods beyond its former situation. The ground was thrown into ridges from two to ten feet high. A considerable portion of the surface has entirely disappeared, presenting in its stead several strata of different kinds of earth. Trees, stumps and logs, were carried twelve or fifteen rods. A small grove of timber, some of which

was twenty inches through, was carried the above distance, some standing, some broken down, and some torn up by the roots. In some instances, logs and other ponderous substances, which were in contact, were separated six or eight rods, and others, before at a distance, were thrown together. There are many conjectures concerning it, but none can satisfactorily account for it.

**At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-three.**

**On the petition of Andrew McMillan, Administrator of the estate of John Colby late of Fryeburg, in said County, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debt, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of two hundred seventy-seven dollars and thirty cents, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:**

**Ordered—**

**That the petitioner give notice to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of October next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.**

**STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.**

**Copy Attest: Josru G. Cole, Register.**

**At a Court of Probate held at Waterford within and for the County of Oxford, on the fifth day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-three.**

**On the petition of Levi Hubbard and Samuel Stephens Executors of the last Will and Testament of Lemuel Jackson of Paris, in said County, deceased, having presented their sixth account of administration of the estate of said deceased:**

**Ordered—**

**That the said Executors give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the third Tuesday of October next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have why the same should not be allowed.**

**STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.**

**True Copy, Attest: Josru G. Cole, Register.**

**CAUTION.**

**WHEREAS, a young man by the name of STEPHEN WILSON, is now in my employ about three months, and in my service at \$25. to and to others about the same rate, and on the night of the 13th of August left my house and is now missing; he has my property and took himself to a small amount—and I understand it is up to such trick—therefore, would caution Shoemakers, particularly to be on the lookout.**

**He says he is a native of Burton in this State, is about 5 feet high, thick set, light complexioned person, about 26 years of age, and appears very well.**

**JOHN MARCH.**

**Waterville, August 16, 1833.**

**31**

**SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF OXFORD.**

**THE township of land numbered one in the second**

**range, and the south half of town, is numbered one, in the third range of townships west of Ellington's Kenton, and is to be sold at \$100.00 per acre, at public auction, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the first**

**of October next, at the Adams Hotel in August.**

**One fifth of the purchase money to be paid on delivery of the deed, within thirty days from the sale, and the remainder at four equal annual payments with annual interest, to be secured by notes with sufficient securities, or by a lien on the land and timber. Satisfactory assent given that the terms of the sale shall be complied with, will be required.**

**DANIEL ROSE, Land Agent of Maine.**

**August 1, 1833.**

**CHASES, SLEIGHES, &c.**

**THE Subscriber has established himself at Stowell's**

**Mills, South Paris, where he carries on the COACH**

**and CHAISE Making business in all its branches, in the**

**most fashionable and the best manner. Carriages**

**repaired and painted at short notice and on reasonable terms. For sale, one good seven-horse Chaise and Har-**

**row, and two common Wagons.**

**Aug. 6. 1833. 6m.**

**ROBERT SKILLINGS.**

**WANTED,**

**EIGHT OR TEN APPRENTICE GIRLS**

**TO THE TA**

**ING BUSINESS. None need apply unless well recom-**

**MICAH ALLEN.**

**Norway Village, Aug. 12.**

**Valuable Real Estate**

**FOR SALE AT AUCTION.**

**ALL**

**THE right, title and interest which Asa Barton**

**has in the BUILDINGS and LAND which in his occu-**

**pancy, and the STOKE occupied by E. Livermore, will**

**be sold at auction on the premises, on SATURDAY the**

**13th of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.**

**Said property consists of a new**

**brick House and a room, all recently occupied as a Book-store.**

**Also a new brick Store, all recently built, well企**

**ited and in good repair, together with the buildings**

**and the land on which they stand. Said Barton held**

**lease of the house and out buildings, &c. for the term**

**of seven years from the first day of January 1831, at an**

**annual rent of one hundred dollars—and the said Liver-**

**more has a lease of the brick store for the term of seven**

**years from the first day of October 1832, at an annual**

**rent of one hundred dollars.**

**Nathaniel Bennett, Esq. has given a bond to convey the premises upon the payment**

**of the sum of thirteen hundred dollars, in two years**

**from the eleventh day of March 1832, with interest.**

**The premises constitute a very eligible stand for busi-**

**ness in Norway village.**

**At the same time and place will be sold, Pew No. 47**

**in the Universalist Meeting-house in Norway Village—**

**the wood work of a single wagon, and many other ar-**

**chitectural articles.**

**Also, a large number of demands belonging to the**

**said Barton, amounting of accounts, notes, and execu-**

**tion, a great proportion of the notes are against men of**

**property but not yet due.**

**STEPHEN EMERY, EZRA F. BEAL,**

**July 22, 1833.**

**TO THOSE AFFLICTED WITH CORNS.**

**THE celebrated ALBION CORN PLASTER affords im-**

**mediate relief, and at the same time dissolves and draws**

**Corns out of the root without the least pain.**

**CERTIFICATE.—To those afflicted with Corns on**

**the feet I do certify that I have used the ALBION CORN**

**PLASTER with complete success. Before I had one**

**box it completely cured a Corn which had troubled**

**me for many years. I make this public for the benefit**

**of those afflicted with that painful complaint.**

**Wm. Swan.**

**Price 50 cents per box.**

**DR. REILLY'S ANAESTHETIC PILLS,**

**FOR FEMALES.**

**They purify the blood, quicken its circulation, assist**

**the suspended operation of the heart, and are a general**

**remedy for the prevailing complaints among females**

**part of society. The Pills are particularly efficacious in**

**the Green Sickness, Palpitation of the Heart, Giddiness,**

**Short Breath, Sinking of the Spirits, Detraction and Di-**

**lusion, to exercise and Sociedad. Married ladies will</**

# OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

VOLUME 1.

PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1833.

NUMBER 3.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,  
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY  
MILLER & KING.

TERMS.—One dollar and seventy-five cents in advance.—Two dollars and seventy-five cents in advance at the end of the year.

No paper discontinued till all dues are paid, but at the option of the Publishers.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the usual terms; the advertiser not being accountable for any error in any advertisement beyond the amount charged for it.

COMMUNICATIONS and letters on business must be addressed, Post-paid.

MEMPHIS EXECUTIVE.

Samuel Jackson

having presented the estate of said

state, by causing the Oxford Democ-

rate three weeks suc-

cessive Court to be

on the third Tues-

day of the forenoon, and

the same should not

MERLY, Judge.

Register.

STEPHEN

months, and

about the same

August I left my

shop and took

understanding he is

utter Shoe-Ma-

He says he is a

out 6 feet high,

IN MARCH.

\*21

ANDS IN

OXFORD.

in the second

at public au-

today the first

in August.

and on the deliv-

the sale, and

annu-

securi-

ty. Satisfactory

will be compiled

of Maine.

\*4.

&c.

at Stowell's

COACH

branches, in the

Carriages

of reasonable

price and like-

KILLINGS.

S to the tai-

ll well recom-

ALLEN.

estate

ION.

Ass Barton

in his occu-

ation, will

the tea of the

parts of a new

Book-store,

well es-

out buildings

for the term

1531, at an

the said Liv-

er, an asso-

ciate, Esq., has

the payment

in two years

interest.

stand for bus-

1, Pew No. 47

ray Village—

any other ar-

ding to the

and execu-

against men of

Assigone.

—

affords in-

and draw-

in

With Corts on

Action Corts

had used one

troubled ma-

the benefit of

Wm. Raw.

—

tion, assist

the general

the female

relicious in

Giddings

and Dis-

ladies will

pregna-

nt, as they be-

bits. Price

HACHE

at the least

one of

Price 50

—

the outside,

Court,

political ap-

age, who

decrease,

ing. 5

—

they are

bits. Price

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

</div

## No. 5.

Another principle of democracy and of the present administration is the constitutional right—even on a strict construction, to furnish incidental protection to manufacturers.

This practice began under the Constitution in A. D. 1789, and has continued without interruption to the present moment, under every administration, democratic or otherwise.

Some of the party, honestly, without doubt, deny its correctness, as they do that of the Bill passed the last session to put down nullification; yet the great mass of the party have supported it as they have such bills in every exigency.

But the administration, and we believe the democratic party limit the power as an incident to the collection of revenue and the regulation of trade, and have never felt inclined, as a matter of expediency, to collect revenue beyond our national wants, merely to protect manufacturers, or to encourage manufactures not essential in their character and magnitude. The Tariff and the American System, for some years before 1829 had been quite too much used as mere political hobby horses—with quite too little regard for equal and honest legislation over a country so diversified as ours. But they have since, as the public debt has been paid off and the public interest would permit, without a sudden shock to industry and capital, been gradually assuming a shape in better accordance with the liberal and compromising views of a great majority of the whole community.

The principles of democracy and of the administration are also in favor of as low salaries and small expenditures, as the constant changes in society and the rapid growth of our territory, population, wealth and national establishments, may permit and justify. Useless offices are always to be abolished—took large allowances reduced—and strict accountability in moneyed matters punctually enforced. At the same time sound economy requires that the best talents be commanded—and the public interests not suffer for want of officers enough to guard them; and to discharge all necessary duties.

These principles require, moreover—reforms in our establishments and in their incumbents, as well as all proper retrenchments—whenever and wherever those reforms and retrenchments appear conducive to the general welfare. On the principles of democracy, offices were not made for individuals—neither were public institutions—and all public officers must bend to the apparent good and the advancement of the whole of society. Under a government like ours, none can scoff at real reform, except such as expect to lose by its removal of abuses.

In respect to our affairs abroad, the principles of democracy and of the administration are what Mr. Jefferson pronounced them to be—*trade and honest friendship with all nations—entangling alliances with none*—with the beautiful idea of General Jackson added—to ask nothing wrong and to submit to nothing which is not right.

These have given us a name abroad and an influence far above any benefits we should ever derive from a pitiful participation in the leagues and intrigues of European diplomacy.

## No. 6.

Finally, the principles of democracy and of the administration are strongly in support of the union of the States.

When this Union was menaced during the late war, who was fighting for its preservation, what party was voting fleets and armies, and upholding the arm of the General Government?

When this Union was again assailed in 1833, did not the same democratic party rush again to its rescue? Some of these old opponents, to be sure, manfully joined in the same effort—but still the democratic party, as a party, together with the democratic administration, were again found on the side of the Union, the whole Union.

The principles actuating some in this struggle who were equally opposed to Nullification, may have been very different. If any entertained wishes to consolidate the Government and not the Union as originally formed, it was not the democratic party or the administration. If any acted under the idea, that the theory of our government is that of one people, without reference to State boundaries and State institutions, it was not they. If any thought the General Government has no limitation of powers but the "general welfare," it was not they.

But if any supposed, that on a strict construction of the Constitution, no State can fairly be deemed entitled to nullify any law, or to exceed of her own accord & without the consent of her sisters—that no one State is entitled to rule all the others and manage as she pleases in relation to the Union and its important interests—that a separation of the Union cannot be permitted except by mutual consent or force, as a revolutionary remedy when suffering is supposed to be greater than the benefit derived from it,—then such persons supposed what the great mass of the democratic party did in 1798, in 1814, and in 1832.

## No. 7.

Having suggested what I consider to be the leading principles of democracy and the Administration—suffer me to remark, that some, who act with them, have doubtless at all times gone further, and some have fallen short of these views in a few of the particulars enumerated. But there has been a general accord in relation to them, and a general spirit and temper on questions of politics, which have well marked the principles, and those honestly supporting the mass of them.

Is then the party, or the administration, without any common-bond of union for the future? Have they no common flag? No common rallying points? Looking ahead to the question

already begun to be agitated by our opponents, have the democratic party no clue to conduct them out of the labyrinth of names, our opponents are starting for the Presidency? Have they no test? No Shiloh?

It is time public attention was roused to prevent delusion, and to shun the manœuvres to lead the People on a wrong scent for such high game as Presidents and Vice Presidents.

The inquiry is not who is Martin Van Buren—Henry Clay—P. P. Barbour—Watkins—Leigh—John Marshall—R. M. Johnson—John C. Calhoun—Daniel Webster, with many others? But what are they? Are they democrats or not? I care nothing for mere names—for whether called democrats or not, what are their real, known, practical opinions? Do they accord with the principles we have attempted to detail and illustrate? Each perhaps has talents enough to get along as President, but what policy, what measures, what construction of the Constitution will he enforce? Will it be the democratic one? If not, it will be vain to attempt to force him upon an enlightened people:—a people, who have so often shown their ability to select democrats for Presidents, and who will no doubt exercise their ability again, when the present venerable Chief Magistrate shall be about to retire to private life, with the blessings of the millions whom he has so faithfully served.

Show no one of the candidates have evinced a keener or stronger attachment to these principles than the others,—should no one stand out in bold relief among the sterling democracy of the land—they by all means must avoid divisions and defeat by an interchange of opinions through a general convention of the party.

If this becomes necessary or judicious, it will be vain for our opponents to seek, by either jeers or abuse to prevent the only measure, which can ensure harmony and victory to the cause of democratic principles. Our opponents, one and all, most earnestly dissuade us from such a convention. But it is a little too late in the day to expect our party will take counsel from its enemies and place its members as geese under the custody and advice of the fox of the opposition.

1798."

## A WORD OF CAUTION.

The designs of some few of those individuals who have been making use of Gov. Smith's name to produce disaffection in the Republican ranks, are now in some measure developed. They have called a Convention at Warren to organize opposition to Mr. DUNLAP, the regularly nominated candidate for Governor! We did not believe they would be guilty of an act so fully manifesting their hostility to the republican party, and their determination to prostrate and destroy it. We did not believe they would so soon and by so unequivocal an act of desertion and opposition to Republican principles and Republican usages, openly throw themselves into the arms of the Federal party and more so decidedly in concert with the Federalists, in opposition to the Republican nomination.

We knew, and have long known, their ultimate designs. But we supposed they would be longer in developing them. We thought they would, for sometime yet to come, keep up the appearance of continuing with the Democratic Party. But they have got their place marked for their operations earlier than was anticipated. They now throw off all restraint. They have long been acting covertly, and secretly in concert with the federal party; but now their union of purpose is open and undisguised. All may see who will but open their eyes.

We mean to be understood to refer in the foregoing remarks, to a few individuals who have been for a long time attempting to deceive the honest and unsuspecting into an opposition to the Democratic Party, to the principles of which they are sincerely attached, and with which they have long acted and voted. Many have been deceived and led on from step to step till their leaders of whom we have spoken above, now fancy they have complete control over them and can without further preparations conduct them at once into the federal camp and deliver them up to the hounds of wood and drawers of water for those who will approve of the treason, while they cannot avoid detecting the traitor.

We ask Republicans, those who have stood firm with their party and its principles and usages through good report and evil report, whether they are prepared to be thus united with the old and persevering enemy of Democracy and of the Democratic party. Are you prepared for that? Have you made up your minds to desert the republican standard and to enlist under banners, which, whatever name they bear, are in fact unfurled from the federal citadel? If any of you have resolved upon such a step, now is the time to take it. The Warren Convention presents an opportunity for all who wish it, to array themselves against the great republican party of the State and Nation, and to wed themselves to the fortunes, good or evil, of that party who, for so many years, have perseveringly and vindictively waded against both. Those who go now, WILL NOT RETURN!

This is a time for honest men who are sincere in their professions of Republicanism, to pause and look about them—to consider what voyage they are about to embark in. Every Democratic paper in Maine, without an exception, respond to the leading Democratic nomination of R. P. DUNLAP for Governor. No previous nomination was ever more popular or more generally or more fully approved by the party by whom it was made. That this election will be opposed, is expected. Whenever was there a democratic nomination but had the opposition of the Federal Party to it, and a general spirit and temper on questions of politics, which have well marked the principles, and those honestly supporting the mass of them.

Is then the party, or the administration, without any common-bond of union for the future? Have they no common flag? No common rallying points? Looking ahead to the question

sought—nay, desired. And it is a coincidence that the same objections that Federalists make to him are made by some who profess to be Republicans. The real objections of both, are that he is nominated by the Democratic Party and will do all that becomes a man to do, to sustain his party and its principles. The Warren Convention is strictly in accordance with the wishes and designs of the federal party, and as we have satisfactory reason for believing got up with the knowledge and approbation of the leaders of the federal party to co-operate with them in defeating the election of the Republican candidate.

[*Thomaston Journal.*]

## OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 3, 1833.

## REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

ELECTION—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9.

FOR GOVERNOR

ROBERT P. DUNLAP, of Brunswick.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO CONGRESS.

OXFORD DISTRICT.

MOSES MASON, JR.

YORK DISTRICT.

RUFUS M'INTIRE.

CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.

FRANCIS O. J. SMITH.

KENNEBEC DISTRICT.

BENJAMIN WHITE.

LINCOLN DISTRICT.

EDWARD KAVANAGH.

PENOBSCOT AND SOMERSET DISTRICT.

GORHAM PARKS.

HANCOCK AND WASHINGTON DISTRICT.

LEONARD JARVIS.

WALDO COUNTY.

JOSEPH HALL.

FOR SENATORS.

OXFORD COUNTY.

JOSEPH TOBIN.

DANIEL BROWN.

YORK COUNTY.

CHARLES N. COGSWELL,

JABEZ BRADBURY,

SIMEON PEASE.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

ALLEN H. COBB,

ASAPH HOWARD,

JOSIAH PEARCE,

JONATHAN SMITH.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

NATHANIEL GROTON,

SETH LARABEE,

JOHN MANNING,

JOHN M. FRYE.

PEWICKET COUNTY.

JOSEPH KELSEY,

JONATHAN P. ROGERS.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

RUFUS K. J. PORTER,

DRUMMOND FARNSWORTH.

WALDO COUNTY.

JOSEPH WILLIAMSON,

EBENEZER KNOWLTON.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

AMOS ALLEN.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

OTIS L. BRIDGES.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

OXFORD—ALANSON MELLEN.

We do not esteem or call federalists all those who may oppose the election of the regularly nominated candidate for Governor. We believe that many of them act from honest but mistaken views of the subject. We recognize among them many who have heretofore acted with us ever since we have been engaged in political warfare. Many of these would spurn the course they are now pursuing, if they thought it was promoting the triumph of the federal party. We do say because we believe that all those calling themselves democrats who persist in voting for Gov. Smith, render more effectual aid to the federal cause, than they would by coming out boldly and supporting Mr. Goodenow. They are (unwittingly perhaps) doing all in their power to break down the democratic party. Their efforts are cheered and applauded by all the federalists in the State. The federal leaders are encouraged by the prospect of certain victory through the assistance of members of our own party who would rather sacrifice the interests of the whole than their own private ambition. There is but one paper in this State which professes to be democratic and which opposes the nomination of Mr. Dunlap, and that paper is greeted, praised and engaged by the whole opposition in the State. Every democratic convention in the State has ratified and approved the nomination made at Augusta, and yet there are those who call themselves friends to the party, attempting to defeat the choice of the people as thus expressed. Is it possible that the instigators of this opposition are actuated by pure motives? Is there not some alloy of personal feeling mingled in this resistance? Have the consequences of this course of conduct been weighed? If they are successful in their opposition how are we to be again united? But say the friends of Mr. Smith, as they style themselves, we will unite next year, and choose some man in whom the whole party can unite. But how can we meet in convention with such men who do not hold themselves bound by the doing of a convention, however unanimous? Unless this small minority are gratified they will again array themselves in opposition. Acting upon their principles so long as there is one dissenting vote there will be materials and ground for opposition. If union can only be purchased by yielding to the will or dictates of a few ambitious men, it need not be hoped for and cannot be wished for. We therefore again exhort those who are desirous of preserving the ascendancy of the democratic party, who are happy under its principles and the prosperity they have produced, wish for a continuance of these blessings to lay aside the errors they have imbibed and the prejudices they have fostered and yet with their friends.

It has always been the practice of the federal party to attempt to encourage their friends on the eve of an election by holding out strong hopes of victory. Deceptions of this kind they have practiced on the public for so many years, that we presume their readers by this time pay little attention to their boasting.

In less than a week the decision will have been made. If any doubts rest upon the result, it is not from the exertions of our open and avowed enemies, but from the selfish obstinacy of those who heretofore acted with us. This is an unpleasant theme and we are sorry to have been obliged to dwell upon it so long and so often. But we are happy to see a better spirit prevailing, than has lately actuated some of our democratic brethren. Their own good sense has taught them the evils that are likely to result from the groundless opposition they have seen urged to offer to the nomination of the Democratic Convention. The open boasting or ill concealed exultation of the federalists have opened their eyes to the consequences of this threatened division in our ranks. Under whatever semblance of principle or pretence of right they have attempted to disguise their defection they have found that the consequence of their success would be the triumph of federalism. It is true there are those who will persevere at all risks, and are not to be deterred by any fears of assisting their old opponents. There is undoubtedly, an understanding between some few individuals and the leaders of the federal party generally. These men are sure to be no losers by a change in the political majority in the State. No effectual arguments can be offered to such men—no terms can be made with them short of the unconditional surrender of the whole to the dictation of these few. But the number of seceders has diminished. The eyes of those who wished to be right and to do right have been opened. They find that the question is not as has been represented to them, one between men, but between the parties. We believe and trust that Oxford will not be found wanting on Monday next. In a crisis like the present, let no one stand neutral. Every one who neglects to vote renders effectual assistance to our opponents. If the Democracy of Oxford come up manfully to the work we shall gain a double victory.

The futility of the pretensions of many of those who oppose Mr. Dunlap on the ground of dislike to him or friendship to Mr. Smith is fully shown in this, that they are attempting to organize an opposition to the democratic candidate for Congress in this district. Dr. Mason is in favor of the regular nomination for Gov. & therefore, he is to be opposed by some of those who would rule the party or ruin it. Indeed, we have heard those professing to be members of the democratic party say they cared not how soon it was broken up, and they cared not if the course they pursued had that tendency. That such men should be found in the ranks of the opposition, is not remarkable, nor to be regretted. If they would but abjure the name as they have the principles of the democratic party they would be perfectly harmless and soon sink into their native insignificance. These withered branches must be lopped off and then the tree will flourish more vigorously.

We do not envy the feelings of those who having heretofore acted with the democratic party, now find themselves cheered, applauded and encouraged by the federalists. When before have they been praised by such men? How long is it since our old opponents have become the friends of democracy? Think you that they are thus rejoiced at the prospect of their own defeat? Why do they encourage the efforts of those who call themselves the Smith party? You say that you are not the allies of the federalists—that you have no communion with them—that you are not promoting their cause.

Why then do they so much exult in your efforts? Why do they promote your designs by every means in their power? Why have they so much sympathy for your pretended wrongs, and denounce so bitterly that portion of the democratic party with which you refuse to act? Where is the abuse which they last year heaped upon Gov. Smith? It is now bestowed upon Mr. Dunlap, and for the same reason; he is now the democratic candidate. Think of these things.

Mr. Editor: Will you please to inform us, why it is that Gov. Smith knows, that certain men are making use of his name to divide the democratic party, he does not come out and put an end to the difficulty, so far as he is concerned, by withdrawing his name? By giving an answer to this inquiry you will gratify MANY.

In reply to the above enquiry, we cannot speak "by authority," but simply state what we have understood to be the reasons that have prevented Gov. Smith from withdrawing his name. We were informed that last winter Gov. Smith expressed his decided wish, so far as his own feelings were concerned, to decline being again a candidate for the office he now holds, but at the same time was unwilling to endanger the union of the democratic party, by consulting his own feelings rather than their wishes. He was therefore anxious to ascertain the wishes of the party and to be governed by them. It was represented to him that the safety, if not the existence of the party depended upon his again consenting to be a candidate; that there were a few factious individuals who subserve their own purposes wished to get rid of him, but that the party generally were anxious for his nomination. Influenced by these representations he did not decline before a new nomination was made. As to the reasons which have prevented his withdrawing his name since the nomination, as he must have seen the use that has been made of it, we are left to conjecture.

We believe that in this, he has been more sinned against than sinning. It may be that as he



### The Burial Places of Constantinople.

From Anastasius.

A dense and motionless cloud of stagnant vapors over shrouds these dreary realms. From afar, a chilling sensation informs the traveller that he approaches their dark and dismal precincts; and as he enters them, an icy blast rises from their famous bosom, rushes forth to meet his breath, suddenly strikes his chest, and seems to oppose his progress. His very horse sniffs up the deadly effluvia, with signs of manifest terror, and exhaling a cold and clammy sweat, advances reluctantly over a hollow ground, which shakes as he tread it, and loudly re-echoes his slow and fearful step.

So long and so busily has time been at work to fill its chosen spot,—so repeatedly has Constantinople poured into this ultimate receptacle of the living, spite of its immense population, scarce counts a single breathing inhabitant for even ten silent inmates of this city of the dead. Already do its fields of blooming sunflowers, stretch far away on every side, across the brow of the hills and the bend of the valley; already are the avenues which cross step, in this domain of death, so lengthened, that the weary stranger, from whence he comes, still finds before him many a dreary mile of road between marshalled tombs and mournful cypresses, ere he reaches his journey's end;—and yet, every year does this common patrimony of all the heirs to decay, still exhibit a rapidly increasing size, a fresh and wider line of boundary, and a new belt of young plantations, growing up between new flower-beds of graves.

As I hurried on, through this awful repository, the pale far stretching monumental ranges in sight, and again receded rapidly from my view, in such unceasing succession, that at last I fancied some spell possessed my soul, some fascination kept locked up my senses; and I therefore still increased my speed, as if only on quitting these melancholy abodes I could not hope to shake off my walking delusion. Nor was it until near the verge of the funeral forest through which I had been pacing for a full hour, a brighter light again gleamed athwart the ghost-like trees, that I stopped to look round, and take a more leisurely survey of the ground which I had traversed.

"There!" said I to myself, "lie, scarce one foot beneath the surface of a swelling soil, ready to burst at every point with its festering contents, more than half the generations whom Death has continued to mow down for near four centuries in the vast capital of Islamism. There lie, side by side, on the same level, in cells the size of their bodies, and only distinguished by a marble turban somewhat longer or deeper,—somewhat rounder or squarer, personages in life, as far as heaven and earth asunder, in birth, in station, in gifts of nature, and in long labour'd acquirements." There lie, sunk alike in their last sleep, like food for the worm that lives on death—the conqueror who filled the universe with his name, and the peasant scarce known in his own hamlet; Sultan Mahmud, and Sultan Mahmud's perhaps more deserving horse; elders bending under the weight of years, and infants of a single hour; men with intellects of angels, and men with understandings inferior to those of brutes; the beauty of Georgia, and the black of Sennar; viziers, beggars, heroes women.

There, perhaps, mingle their insensible dust, the corrupt judge and the innocent, the condemned, the murderer, the master and his meanest slave. There vile insects consume the hand of the artist, the brain of the philosopher, the eye which sparkled with celestial fire, and the lip from which flowed irresistible eloquence. All the soil pressed by me for the last two hours, was once animated like myself, all the mould which now clings to my feet, once formed limbs and features similar to my own. Like myself, all this black unseemingly dust once thought, and willed, and moved!—And I, a creature of clay, like those here cast around; I, who travel through life as I do on this road, with the remains of past generations strewed along my trembling path! I, whether my journey lasts a few hours or more or less, must still, like those here deposited, shortly rejoin the silent tenants of some cluster of tombs, be stretched out by the side of some already sleeping corpse, and while time continues its course, have all my hopes and fears—all my faculties and prospects—laid at rest, on a couch of clammy earth.

### ENGLAND AND THE ENGLISH

BY E. L. BULWER.

*Industry crippled.*—The last time Micromegas paid us a visit, he was struck by a singular spectacle. He saw an enormous giant, laid at full length upon the ground, in the midst of a mighty orchard laden with fruit; chioses were on his limbs, and weights upon his breast. The giant kicked most lustily against these restraints, and his struggles so convulsed the ground, that every now and then they shook plenty of fruit from the neighboring trees; the natives stood round and seized the fruit as it fell. Nevertheless, there was far from being enough for the whole crowd, and the more hungry amongst them growled very audibly at the more fortunate and better fed. The compassionate Micromegas approached the throng:—“And who art thou, most unhappy giant?—My name is Industry, and I am the parent of these ungrateful children, who have tied me down, in order that my struggle to get free may shake a few fruits to the ground.” “Bless me,” said Micromegas, “what a singular device!—but do you not see, my good friends, turning to the crowd, “that your father, if he were free from these shackles, could reach with his mighty arms the boughs of the trees, and give you as much fruit as you like.” “Take this chain, for instance, from board of a cutter, and placed it over a watch-house; and the passengers were equally diverted and surprised to read over the Bridewell, “Blades put in here.” The same incorrigible rogue once placed over a surgeon's door a board inscribed, “Mangling done here.”

one arm, and try.” “That chain!” shouted some hundreds of the crowd; “impious wretch!—neighboring parish was busily employed the it is the tithe!” “Well then, these cords”—other day in preparing the last home for the removal, a chilling sensation informs the traveller he undone if they were destroyed.” At this instant, up came a whole gang of elderly ladies, at his melancholy employment. “Who ven- with a huge bowl of opium, which they began to thrust down the throat of the miserable girl, and hoary-headed girl the mortcloth, ant. “And what the devil is that for?” said Alice, “third wife, Sir,” responded wife to let her in, “we are giving him opium to lie them out of an adjacent grave with his pious matrons; “we are giving him opium still.” “But that is a drug to induce him to lie still.” “And what the devil is that for?” said Alice, “and I'm takin' where her bones are, and I'll put my fourth in her starved; spare him the opium at least.” “Ay, Ay; Ech! Ech! Ech!”—*Aberdeen Observer.*

*Cool as a cucumber.*—A grave digger in a neighboring parish was busily employed the day in preparing the last home for the removal, a chilling sensation informs the traveller he undone if they were destroyed.” At this instant, up came a whole gang of elderly ladies, at his melancholy employment. “Who ven- with a huge bowl of opium, which they began to thrust down the throat of the miserable girl, and hoary-headed girl the mortcloth, ant. “And what the devil is that for?” said Alice, “third wife, Sir,” responded wife to let her in, “we are giving him opium to lie them out of an adjacent grave with his pious matrons; “we are giving him opium still.” “But that is a drug to induce him to lie still.” “And what the devil is that for?” said Alice, “and I'll put my fourth in her starved; spare him the opium at least.” “Ay, Ay; Ech! Ech! Ech!”—*Aberdeen Observer.*

A Newspaper is a history of the world for one day. It is the history of that world in which we now live—and with it we are consequently more concerned than with those which have passed a way, and exist only in remembrance: though to check us in our too fond love of it, we may consider that the present, likewise, will soon be past, and take its place in the repositories of the new.

### PROVERBS.

A bitter jeal is the poison of friendship. Bear your misfortunes with fortitude. Cleverness is perfectly consistent with piety. Defer not what thou intendest to give. Entertain charity, & seek peace with all men. Favours are commonly unfortunate. Idleness is the parent of want and shame. Judge not of men or things at first sight. Knowledge is the treasure of the mind. Learning refines and elevates the mind. Make no friendship with an envious man. Never speak to deceive nor listen to betray.

At a Court of Probate held at Frysburg within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-three, ON the petition of Andrew McMillan, administrator of the estate of John Cox late of Frysburg in said County, yeoman, deceased, to the effect that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of two hundred seventy-seven dollars and thirty cents, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges.

That the petitioner give notice to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in the estate by causing a copy of this order to be published in the *Oxford Democrat* printed in Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of October next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges.

That the petitioner give notice to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in the estate by causing a copy of this order to be published in the *Oxford Democrat* printed in Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of October next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge. Copy Attest: Joseph G. Cole, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford within and for the County of Oxford, on the fifth day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-three. LEONARD JACKSON, Esq., of the last Will and Testament of Lemuel Jackson late of Paris, in said County, deceased, having presented their sixth account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the *Oxford Democrat* printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of October next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge. A true Copy, Attest: Joseph G. Cole, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford within and for the County of Oxford, on the fifth day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-three. REUBEN WASHBURN, Administrator of the estate of Davis Washburn, late of Livermore in said County, Esquire, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased and also his own private account against said estate.

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the *Oxford Democrat* printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of September next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge. A true Copy, Attest: Joseph G. Cole, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford within and for the County of Oxford, on the fifth day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-three. REUBEN WASHBURN, Administrator of the estate of Davis Washburn, late of Livermore in said County, Esquire, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased and also his own private account against said estate.

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the *Oxford Democrat* printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of September next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge. A true Copy, Attest: Joseph G. Cole, Register.

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF OXFORD.

THE township of land numbered one in the second range, and the south half of township numbered one, in the third range of townships west of Binghamton, Chenango Purchase, will be offered for sale at public auction, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on Tuesday the first day of October next, at the Augusta Hotel in Augusta, for and to purchase money to be paid on the delivery of the deed, within thirty days from the sale, and the remainder at five and annual payments with annuities, or by a lien on the land and timber. Satisfaction guaranteed that the terms of the sale shall be completed with, will be required.

DANIEL ROSE, Land Agent of Maine, Attest: August 1, 1833.

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF OXFORD.

THE township of land numbered one in the second range, and the south half of township numbered one, in the third range of townships west of Binghamton, Chenango Purchase, will be offered for sale at public auction, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on Tuesday the first day of October next, at the Augusta Hotel in Augusta, for and to purchase money to be paid on the delivery of the deed, within thirty days from the sale, and the remainder at five and annual payments with annuities, or by a lien on the land and timber. Satisfaction guaranteed that the terms of the sale shall be completed with, will be required.

DANIEL ROSE, Land Agent of Maine, Attest: August 1, 1833.

GOOD & CHEAP.

JAMES LONGLEY offers for Sale at his Store in New York, a good assortment of English, French, Domestic, Dry Goods, and Fancy Goods.

Crockery, Glass, and Hard Ware. Said goods are low and fresh, and will be sold on an average, quite as cheap as Portland prices, except heavy articles, such as Cash Paid for Corn, Butter, and Lamb Peats.

New York, August 27, 1833.

BIBLIES THE BOSTONIAN &c.

FOUR Sols at the Oxford Book-Store Norway Village, Quarto Bibles and without Plates from \$2 to \$3.

Octavo no. do. do. do. \$1 to \$3.

Pocket do. a great variety \$1 to \$3.

TESTAMENTS, various kinds from 12 to 75 cents.

CLARK'S, HENRY'S, & SCOTT'S commentaries on the Old Testament.

EXPOSITION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.

HORSE'S ILLUSTRATION to the critical study and knowledge of the Holy Scripture.

CRUDER'S and BROWN'S Cyclopedia.

UNION QUESTIONS first and second Volumes.

WINEFELL'S WATTS, Worcester's WATER, Methodist, Vols.

SPRINGER'S and CHRISTIAN HYMNS Books.

ALSO A good Assortment of School Books & Miscel-

laneous books and stationery.

E. LIVERMORE, Attest: August 27.

WANTED, EIGHT or TEN APPRENTICE GIRLS to the in-

loring business. None need apply unless well recom-

mended.

MICAH ALLEN, Norway Village, Aug. 12.

3v.

### JTION.

young man by the name of STEPHEN WHITFIELD, to live in my village about three months, and about, and on the night of the 13th of August he left my house and I do suppose he broke open my shop and went therefrom to a small amount,—and I understand he is up to such tricks—therefore, I would caution Shoe-makers in particular to be on the lookout. He says he is a native of Huron in this State, he is about 6 feet high, thick set, light complexioned person, about 20 years of age and appears very well.

JOHN MARCH.

Low-stm. August 16, 1833.

3v1

THE BOURGEOIS. Flowers of Polite Literatures. DEVOTED TO ORIGINAL AND SELECTED TALES, LEGENDS, ESSAYS, TRAVELLING, AND HISTORICAL MISCELLANY, AND POETRY.

EMBELLISHED MONTHLY WITH A PIECE OF FASHIONABLE MUSIC FOR THE PIANO-FORTE, OR, AN ENGRAVING QUARTERLY.

PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER SATURDAY, BY JOSEPH HURLBUT.

EDITED BY AN ASSOCIATION OF GENTLEMEN.

VOLUME III. FIRST NUMBER, JETZ 6.

TO THE PAPER OF THE PROPERTY OF THE COMMUNAL POST.

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS.

TERMS.—TO THE PAPER OF THE PROPERTY OF THE COMMUNAL POST.

ONE DOLLAR AND SEVEN CENTS.

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS.